The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 19th September 1863.

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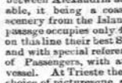

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,532 Tons and 450 H.P.) Captain E. P. D. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th September 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 4 P.M. on Friday the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipments and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

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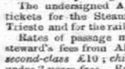

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship COLUMBIAN, (2352 Tons and 400 H.P.) Captain G. A. GRAHAM, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 25th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th September 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipments and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

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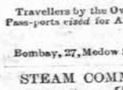
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)

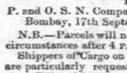


THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Screw Steam-Ship JOHN BRIGHT, Captain J. E. BEYLIAN will be despatched for the above ports early next month. For Freight or Passage apply to

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company's Office 21th September 1863.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

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STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam-Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, and 160 H. P., Captain COOMBE, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO for Kurrachee, Muscat, Gwadel, Bushire and Bussorah, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

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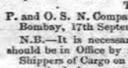
STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, (850 Tons and 170 H. P.) FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched with Passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st October at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship MAHARAJ, Captain KINDER, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in nine days' time.

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Bombay, 22nd September 1863.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAND, Commander, will start for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVEHCHEED ATHARAM.

Bombay, 18th September 1863.

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LILIE OF KILLARNEY 3 0

DENMARK by Godfrey 3 0

D'ALBERT'S WALTZES AS PIANOFORTE SOLOS.

With an *ad libitum* Accompaniment for the CORNET-A-PISTON.

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EILY MAVOURNEEN WALTZ 3 0

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WINSOR WALTZES 3 0

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WEDDING WALTZES 4 0

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With an *ad libitum* Accompaniment for the CORNET-A-PISTON.

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GREAT EXCITEMENT GALOP 2 4

THE OVERLAND MAIL GALOP. Ditto ditto 2 4

THE EXPRESS GALOP. (Sixth Edition.) Beautifully illustrated in Colours 2 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1853 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1800 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.

Bombay 14th July 1863.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be for SALE in a few day, at the godowns of the undersigned—

ALE in quarts	At Rs. 5½	per dozen.
Do. in pints	,, 3	,,
POLICE in quarts	,, 4½	,,
Do. in pints	,, 2½	,,

20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs.	33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	,,	14	,,
St. Julien Medoc	,,	12	,,
St. Estephe	,,	10	,,
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	,,	18	,,
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	,,	12	,,
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Neilly, Prat & Co.	,,	18	,,

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Wodeen Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, for one week's account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,,	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts	,,	16	8	,, ,,
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,,	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	,,	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Hanin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Maracany (Goldstand Cuvillie's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Yvon de Noyent, extra strong de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margeaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. De Paul Quarts	,,	,, 40
,,	A. De Paul Pints	,,	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do.	do Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	,,	,, 38
	do.		
MOSELLE do			
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 24th Sept., 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	90 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	4 prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	.....	24 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	50 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	80 prem. ex div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	160 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	48 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	8½ prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm. ex (div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 31,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	900 do.	Rs. 9,450 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	2,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,009 p.sh
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	550 per share	Rs. 2,400 pm. p.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	[share. Rs. 34,000
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	per share } pm.
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New 4,50 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share	Rs. 1,700 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Manockjee Pittyjee Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2 0 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 20)
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	20	.....	175 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	4,500 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	140 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	150 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	25 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	50 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	103½
,, Loan 1835-36	
,, Loan 1842-43	98½
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	107½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	117½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,, 196½
Gold Leaf	,, 10 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 8s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 12s.	6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde	No offers.	
To Hull	No offers.	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

PRICES CURRENT (23rd Sept. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 520 to 522	
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 516 to 517	
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 516 to 517	
New Oomrawutee	,, 460 to 465	
New Comptа	,, 490 to 495	
New Dharwar Sawgunned	,, 559 to 560	
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 455 to 460	
New Veeravul	,, 465 to 470	
New Khandeish	,, 440 to 445	
New Pernicane	,, 480 to 485	
New Accota	,, 485 to 490	
New Mangalore	,, 470 to 482	
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 14 to 7 1 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,,	6 10 to 6 12	
Gingelly mixed (Black ,,	32 to 33	
and White) ,,	37 to 38	
Niger ,,	26 to 27	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 22	Merchant Prince	...Tra ...	Liverpool 4 June.
23	Elphiestone (s)	...Athey ...	Surat 23 Sept.
	India	...Guthrie ...	Moulmain.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Sept. 23	Duke of Newcastle..	McKenzie ...	Liverpool.
	Berenice (s)	Burns ...	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. T. C. Hope; Mr. Fetle; and one hundred and ninety-three natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Kurrachee.
Steamer *Malwa*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Mayaram Dyaram*, for Calcutta and Cochin.
Ship *Bates Family*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Orientes*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—147 pieces E. teeth, 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs., Chooncolall Dulchanam; 150 pieces E. teeth, 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs., Bovanjee Vullybhoy; 97 pieces E. teeth, 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., Bawanjee Vullubhoy.

For Liverpool.

Gertrude.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Muthooradass Ragowjee; 37 bales madder root, 128 cwt. 2 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

Tangier.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Wootumchund Hirjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hurry Ramjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee; loose buffaloe horns, 100 cwt., Ebrahim Ramjee.

Kensington.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Cursondass Vullubdess; 7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Salsette.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., W. Cassinath; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nanabhoy Luckmeram; 30 bales cotton, 255 cwt., Herachund Vujachund.

Aaron Brown.—55 bales cotton, 165 cwt., Arjoon Bhimsey; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Jugga Ludha; 20 bundles coffee, 10 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dwarkadass Vussunjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., C. Purshotum.

Magdalene.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee.

Lancastrian.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Currumsey Kessowjee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Premjee Woodkerda; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Gocouldass Dewjee.

City of Brussels.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Bates Family.—Loose bones. 200 cwt., Edward, Bates and Co.

Gateneau.—51 packages cotton, 178½ cwt., Nursey Jewras; 171 bales cotton, 598½ cwt., W. Cassinath.

Veteran.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Khandspa Goolway.

Celuta.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., 20 bales wool, 60 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Oriental.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Purbut Jaithsey; 1,000 bales cotton, 3,500 cwt., Hormusjee Bomanjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Khutow Sewjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Ferozshaw and Co.; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Bharmull Furbutt.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case silver plates, Leckie and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 box sample of oil seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case silk piece goods, Shaik Abdoolabhoy; 1 package silk, 54 lbs., Hajee Mirza Shuffe Mishkee; 1 case watch cases, Pestonjee Jewanjee and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Cuvumandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1109 Jeddo (s), Brown—P. and O. Company. (c. l. Sep. 21.)

FOR LONDON.

750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Forsbjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—Remnie, Scovell & Co.
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
990 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 19)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Elphinstone Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons. (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Nesmyth & Co.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1328 Hahnemann, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
894 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens, Brothers & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1027 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept 16)
459 Magdalene, R. Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 14)
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co.
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Frieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1152 Tythouse, Alexander—Remnie, Scovell & Co.
104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)

FOR HAVRE.

549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—P., Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept 1)

FOR COLOMBO, COCHIN, AND TUTICORIN.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee. (c. l. Sept. 11)

MAURITIUS.

410 Ophir, Miles.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—Seaman Shaw.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

496 Monitor, Eaton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 18)
531 Penang (s), Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
415 Pioneer (s), Wooly—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)

FOR SCINDE AND PERSIAN GULF.

435 Coringa, (s) Coombe—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Barke.

FOR MAULMAIN.

592 Princess Royal, Anderson.

FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nicoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sep. 21)

FOR CALCUTTA.

City of Palace.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COCHIN.

694 Mayaram Dayseram—H. C. Lalif Cadoo. (c. l. Sept. 28)

FOR CHINA.

2009 Columbian (s), G. A. Granger. (c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR COLOMBO AND CHINA.

677 John Bright (s), Bettiman—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Maharaj (s) Kidder—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1787 Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
217 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
539 Bombay Castle (s) Wade—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bunhire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
297 Dudley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
801 Dalhousie (s), Moreland—B. I. S. N. Co.
1449 Eliza, Nickerson, Stone, Hobart & Co.
1049 Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co.
291 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootamchund Manekchund.
Garouni (s) Arpin.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
793 Gloriana, Vaile.—Ewart, Latham & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
733 Hamooty, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff. Hamoody, Nacoda.
1117 Helen Scott, Canningham.—Coupland & Co.
559 Jehangeer, McDermott—Mooljee Ramjee.
598 Kassilli, J. Barnetts.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
192 Louisa, J. Rapson—Hajee M. Sedick.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra, Rennie, Scovell & Co.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Nathabhoy & Sons.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Razro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
932 Princess Somerset, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
791 Robina, Cook—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
253 Swanghai, W. Maglan—S. M. A. Latiff.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting.)
541 Nepaul, Carling.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla (s), A. B. Farquhar.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothon (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.		
Charente (s).		
815 City of Carlisle, Penteath—Peel, Cassel & Co.		July 31
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.		July 15
1045 Competrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.		
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.		
441 Dorothy, Bruce.		
1153 East, Boyd.		
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.		
1066 Egeria, Pollock.		
1057 Gladstone.		Aug. 10
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.		July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.		Aug. 1
1168 Glasgow, Taylor.		June 18
H. M. St. Assaye.		
1036 Marian Moore, Mounce.		Aug. 17
231 Mary Douglas, Hunson.		
956 Preston, Moffett—M. N. Bhownuggree.		
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.		July 24
861 Salamanca, Livesay.		
818 Salsette, Dawson—E. Bates & Co.		May 27
893 Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.		
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		Aug. 19
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.		
1045 Star of India, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.		July 31
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.		July 3
Tweed.		
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.		
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.		June 19
847 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.		
1324 Belle Ingravis, Pentecrost—Lyon Brothers & Co.		July 18
1282 Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.		July 2
766 Coromandel, Smith.		July 17
599 Ceylon, Latham.		
1030 Changer, Sim.		June 19
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.		
1478 Cimber, Copperholdt		July 31
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.		
689 Clyde, Journiac—E. Bates & Co.		July 14
760 Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.		Aug. 7
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.		Aug. 7
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.		July 28
837 Flower of the Forest, Bamsley—Coupland & Co.		Aug. 2
1346 Harmonides, Morau—Dady and Sorabjee.		
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.		
952 Indian Queen, Jago.		June 30
1198 James Smith, Sankey.		May 30
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.		
1792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.		June 30
996 Idana, Sandberg.		July 28
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.		June 29
Malvern, Clarkson.		July 17
905 Margaret, Faulkner.		
Marists, Brown.		
Montmorency, Montmorency & Co.		
607 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.		
1082 Palinurus, Tegan.		Aug. 1
1117 Protector, Clark.		Aug. 1
1337 Cygnet, on the Sea, Peters.		
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.		
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		
776 Superb, Bonner.		Aug. 13
982 Trenton, Wade.		
1349 Uncas, Greely.		Aug. 2
1131 War Cloud, Logan.		Aug. 1
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.		
1073 Zambia, Millar.		

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890 Stamboul, Towar—Wa'lace & Co.	July 30
Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge,	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

999 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25

- BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 13, announced the arriva's of the *Victoria Bridge*, Pennington, from Liverpool 7th May; *Dunmail*, Barkett, from London 19th May; *Thames*, Robinson, from Sydney 23rd August; *Chatha*, Davies, from Melbourne 19th July; *Sultan*, Nacoda, from Zanzibar 28th July; *Inspector*, from Jeddo, 25th June; *Jumna*, Christian, from Liverpool 10th May; *Atiet Rahoman*, Nacoda, from Jeddo 20th July; touched at Allepee 24th August; *Ganges*, Bander, from Cardiff 18th May; *Allies*, Ayles, from Bombay 30th July; touched at Cochin 4th August; *Mohussar*, Ally, from Jeddo 1st August; touched at Allepee 29th; *Sydney Eggers*, Campbell, from Bombay 22nd August; *Eastern Empire*, Fergusson, from Melbourne 19th July; *Childwickbury*, Richard, from Aden 15th August; *Southern Rights*, Knowless, from Galle 4th September; *Devonshire*, Holt, from Madras 2nd September; *Forty Altam, City of Ningpo*, and *Garland*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 17, Ship *Castlemaine*, J. McGill, from Calingapatam.
Ship *Lady Valiant*, Scott, (died during the voyage,) from Newport 8th May.
DEPARTURES.—September 17, Ship *Dunphaile Castle*, Flick, to London.
Barque *Evelyn Wood*, to London.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Gilmour, Captain W., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Graham, Lieut. M., Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 23RD 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee of which Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble on Friday next the 25th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Musjid Bunder to examine and report upon about 472 casks of Porter arrived from England:—

President.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern 103rd Regt., and one Subaltern 21st Regt. N. I.

H. M.'s 103rd Regt., will furnish the usual tasters to attend the Committee, conveyance being provided for them by the Commissariat.

3. An European Garrison Court Martial composed as follows, will assemble on Friday next the 25th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room Colaba for the trial of Corporal W. Whitehead, R. A., attached to the Colaba Sanitarium:—

President.—Major Kempt, 103rd Regt.
Members.—Captain Combe, 18th Regt., Captain Horne, 103rd Regt, two Subalterns from 103rd Regt., and two Subalterns from 18th Regt. N. I.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Assistant Surgeon Haynes, Presidency Surgeon 3rd District, from 26th to 28th September 1863, to proceed to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1863.

No. 484.—Captain S. C. Milford, of H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to the New South Wales with leave of absence for 6 months, on private affairs under the Old Furlough Regulations.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Poona, 22nd September 1863.

With the sanction of the Inspector General of Musketry each Company under Musketry Instruction is permitted to execute its Fib, Volley and Skirmishing Practices *immediately* after the completion of the 3rd Period of Individual Firing.

Captain J. S. D. Bolton, Staff Corps, is attached to the 3rd Regiment N. I.

With the sanction of Government and in continuation of G. O. C. No. 128 of 1861 Assistant Surgeon Brinch, M.D., of the late Jager Corps attached to the 109th Foot, is granted a gratuity of Rs. 8,000 and passage money Rs. 1,000.

Dr. Brinch, will be struck off the rolls of the 109th Foot, from the date of this order reaching Kurrachee, and he will further be entitled to a passage to Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Longbeed, 56th Regiment of Foot, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th August 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballa, on the 18th day of May 1863, Private John Weir, (not yet numbered) of the 98th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—First.—That he, the said John Weir, on the 28th day of March 1863, being a Soldier of Her Majesty's British Army, serving at Umballa, a place in Her Majesty's Indian Territories, situated above one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, did, at Umballa aforesaid, commit rape, by having sexual intercourse with ——— a girl under ten years of age, to wit, of seven years and five months, or thereabouts.

Second. That he, the said John Weir, on the 28th day of March 1863, being a Soldier of Her Majesty's British Army, serving at Umballa, a place in Her Majesty's Indian Territories situated above one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, did, at Umballa aforesaid, commit rape, by having sexual intercourse with ——— a girl under ten years of age, to wit, of the age of seven years, or thereabouts.

Fourth. That he, the said John Weir, on the 29th day of March 1863, being a Soldier of Her Majesty's Army serving at Umballa, a place in Her Majesty's Indian Territories, situated above one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, did, at Umballa aforesaid, attempt to commit rape, upon the body of ——— a girl under the age of ten years, to wit, of the age of seven years, or thereabouts, by attempting to have sexual intercourse with her.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner (not yet numbered) Private John Weir, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment is as regards the charges preferred against him,

Guilty of the first, but the Court finds that the day on which the offence was committed was the 29th of March 1863, and not the 28th as alleged in the charge.

Not guilty of the second, of which he is accordingly acquitted.

Guilty of the third, but the Court finds that the age of the girl ——— was on the day laid, seven years and six months or thereabouts, and

Not Guilty of the fourth and last, of which he is accordingly acquitted.

Sentence.—The Court does sentence the prisoner (not yet numbered) Private John Weir, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, to be kept in Penal Servitude for the term of his life.

R. DUFFIN, Lieutenant-Colonel President,
Late 58th Native Infantry.

Umballa, 22nd May 1863.

Revised finding.—The Court having duly considered the contents of the letter put before it, is now of opinion that, the Prisoner (not yet numbered) Private John Weir, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, is, as regards the charges preferred against him,

Guilty of the first,
Not Guilty of the second,
Not Guilty of the third,—and
Not Guilty of the fourth and last, of which three last charges he is accordingly acquitted.

Revised sentence.—The Court does now sentence the Prisoner (not yet numbered) Private John Weir, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for the term of ten (10) years.

R. DUFFIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, President.
Late 58th Native Infantry.

Umballa, 25th June 1863.

Approved and confirmed.
HUGH ROSE, General,
Simla, 31st July 1863. Commander-in-Chief in India.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief appoints the House of Correction at Calcutta as the place of Imprisonment under the sentence, until arrangements can be made for the removal of Private Weir to England. He is to be sent to the Presidency by the first convenient opportunity.

The sentence is to be reckoned from the 22nd May 1863.

By order of HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel. Adjutant-General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th September 1863.

With the sanction of Government, the following Officers are permitted to retire from the Service from the 1st instant, on the pensions of their rank, with the additional Annuity of £200 authorized in G. O. G. G. No. 80A. of the 17th June last, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel Edward William Smyth Scott....Royal Artillery.
Colonel Vincent Eyre, C. B.....Royal Artillery.
Colonel William Barr,.....Royal Artillery.
Colonel Edward Lacon Ommanney,....Royal Engineers.
Colonel Charles Becher Young,.....Royal Engineers.

The following letter, No. 507 of the 18th July 1863, from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General, is published for information:—

"SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 34 G. dated the 23rd March last, regarding a recommendation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that, in consideration of the duties to be performed in the Local Company of Artillery at Assam, the Officers doing duty with that Battery may be put on the same footing with regard to pay and allowances as Officers with Batteries of Artillery of the Punjaub Irregular Force, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Honorable the President in Council sanctions the Infantry rate of doing duty allowance, viz. Rupees (50) fifty per mensem, exclusive of horse allowance which they will draw separately as attached to the Battery, to be admitted to the two Officers attached to the Local Company of Artillery at Assam."

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th September 1863.

For the better prevention of those irregularities frequently committed by Soldiers on the line of march, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the following instructions; principally compiled from previous orders issued on the subject:—

2. These instructions are applicable to all European Regiments or Detachments when proceeding by land or water.

3. Clauses I, II, V, and VI, are applicable to Native Troops.

4. The Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department at the Presidency, or the Commandant of the Recruit Depot at Chinsurah, will furnish a copy to every Officer hereafter appointed to Command a European Detachment proceeding up country.

5. The Chief Military Authorities at Stations above Calcutta from whence Regiments or Detachments may march will, before they leave, call the attention of the Officers in Command to this General Order, and make them acquainted with its provisions.

I. When small parties of Soldiers are sent by bullock train or rail a steady Non-
G. O. C. C. 15th August 1854. Commissioned Officer must
" 2nd January 1855. be placed in charge; to whom must be carefully explained the necessity for the most orderly behaviour on the part of the Men. He will be held responsible for any irregularities (such as interference with the arrangements for their progress, threatening or abusive language or violence towards the Native Servants, Policemen, or others, &c., &c.,) if he does not report the offenders or satisfactorily disprove any charge made against his party.

Officers in command of larger detachments will be held similarly responsible.

II. Every precaution must be taken to prevent injury to the telegraphic
G. O. C. C. 26th Dec. 1856. wires or posts along the line of march; and all Soldiers and followers should be warned by Commanding Officers on this head after the first day's march.

III. To ensure a proper control over parties of European Soldiers on the
G. O. C. C. 21st March 1860. march, and prevent, as far as possible, acts of misconduct, the maximum number of Recruits to be placed under charge of one Officer shall be 50, and whenever practicable, 3 Officers, with some Non-Commissioned Officers, are to be attached to every 100 men.

IV. Much of the misconduct brought to the notice
Cir. 561. 1 dated 3rd January. of the Commander in Chief from time to time is attributable to young and inexperienced Officers being sent in charge of European Recruits, Transfers and Volunteers to distant Stations. Consequently, the Officers henceforth to be selected must have experience of European Soldiers, and have done Regimental duty with them.

The precaution must be taken in all cases when such Officers are available.

V. Officers in command of corps or detachments are to keep a Diary of the
G. O. C. C. 21st March 1860. marches made and of the conduct of the Soldiers, which will be submitted to the Commanders at Stations en-route; who will carefully inspect the book, bringing to notice of superior authority any entries which may appear to require observation or inquiry.

The Diary of a Regiment will be finally deposited in the Adjutant's Office; and that of a Detachment in the Staff Office of the station of its destination.

VI. It is the imperative duty of Officers in command of troops proceeding
G. O. C. C. 11th July 1860. by rail to see that without their sanction no liquor is sold to the men at stations on the line, and when Officers permit the sale of liquor it is to be drunk at the counter or bar, in their presence, and none taken away.

In the case of Soldiers travelling alone, or in small parties without an Officer in command, the permission of the Station Master must be accorded before liquor can be obtained.

VII. When European Soldiers proceed by steamer they are not to be allowed
Cir. H. M. B. Forces. 24th to land at any place, April 1862. unless under strict supervision, and in no case whatever are they to visit the Native bazars.

Soldiers can always be landed for exercise without the fear of any excesses being committed if the Commanding Officer will place a cordon of sentries under the supervision of Officers or Non-commissioned Officers and cause the men to be kept within prescribed limits.

6. Civil and Police authorities of Districts through which troops may pass have been requested to report to the next Military Station on their line of march any irregularites committed by the men, such as maltreatment of Villagers, assaulting the Police, and other acts of misconduct already noticed, which may call for punishment; in view to prompt inquiry being instituted on the Troops arriving at the Station, unless the case can be definitively settled on the spot, which is to be done in all cases, when it is possible, by the Officer commanding the party.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Letters to the Editor.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

SIR,—I noticed in yesterday's *Gazette* an extract from the *Bombay Guardian*, from which it would appear that there is a kind of antagonistic feeling, between the Department of Public Instruction and the Mission Schools. Singularly enough within an hour after perusing the extract, I received a visit from a young Merchant of Ahmedabad, who is a recent convert to Christianity, and who recently left the High School at that City; and, from what he told me, it is evident that many of the teachers in the English Schools are, by their mode of teaching, seriously injuring the prospects of Missions.

It appears that the late Head Master of that school gave great satisfaction to the Pupils, by his endeavours to explain the new text

It was then agreed to retain Rule 17, and alter Rule 20 thus :—" If the motion for the first reading of a bill shall be carried in the affirmative, such bill shall be referred to a Select Committee for report, which when ordered shall be presented before the bill is read a second time."

On Rule 32 the President asked why the former rule, which ordered that votes shall be taken according to seniority as shown on the voting papers, was changed; the new one ordering that the votes shall be taken from right to left, beginning with the mover?

Sir William Mansfield explained that the object was to prevent private members being placed at any disadvantage as compared with members of government.

On Rule 35, ordering that a meeting shall at adjournment be put off "to the next or some other convenient day," these last words were omitted on the motion of Mr. Frere. The same honourable member also observed that no rule was laid down as to the time when the sanction of the Governor General of India, in Council, must be obtained for a bill.

Sir W. Mansfield then moved, according to notice, that the means of reporting the proceedings of the Councils are insufficient, and that it is expedient that a system of short hand reporting be adopted. It was most troublesome and inconvenient having to write out afterwards speeches delivered in Council, and he found it most difficult to be answerable for expressions used in debats. If merely a precis of a speech was published, all those guarding expressions and precautions with which a speaker usually fenced round his statements, were generally omitted, and the statements thus left too large and general.

The President thought there were occasions, though of rare occurrence, when a short hand writer would be very desirable, as for instance, when a debate became unexpectedly more interesting than had been anticipated. It would save the valuable time of the Under-Secretary if the clerk could also act as reporter of the speeches. The Legislative Council of India had at one time employed a short hand writer; but it was found that though he was a man of ability and experience, and accustomed to take down interesting discussions, his report was very imperfect whenever it related to subjects with which he was not previously familiar. He thought therefore that however desirable it might be it was almost impossible to secure a good report by such means, and the only way open to them to put their speeches on record was for honorable members to write them.

Sir William Mansfield thought that if the Under-Secretary was permitted to engage the services of a clerk who possessed this accomplishment, no great difficulty need be experienced. He would only be required for the Council on some twenty-five or thirty days in the year, and at other times his services might be available in other ways in the judicial department.

The President said he must not only have this particular accomplishment, but also a good general knowledge. He admitted that the plan proposed would save honorable members much trouble. It should be obtained without increasing the present establishment.

Mr. Robertson believed there was only one competent short hand writer in Bombay. That gentleman had told him (Mr. Robertson) that it was a year before he learnt to read his own notes.

Mr. Frere said his own experience was different. He used to write short hand, and found much difficulty in acquiring the habit of writing fluently, but not much in reading his notes.

Sir W. Mansfield's motion was negatived.

The rules as altered were then adopted.

The President observed that it would be some weeks before any further business was in a state for discussion and therefore adjourned the Council *sine die*.—*Poona Observer, Sept. 22.*

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

285. Thomas Cardwell and others *vs.* E. H. Marshall.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

453. Ramsing Tarrachund *vs.* Khoobchund Bhagchund.

459. Naneerow widow *vs.* Shree Jeevanjee Maharaj.

476. Madhewrow Anunta *vs.* Bhayee Gungadhur.

478. Byramjee Nussurwanjee *vs.* The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

479 Ameena Bibee and others *vs.* Syed Hoosein.

480. Pranjeevundas Hurjeevundas *vs.* Sha Ramjee Khetsey.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing.

435. Pallonjee Pestonjee *vs.* Stephen Adolphus Johnson.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

408. John Watson and another *vs.* Albany Toward.

256. Yacoeb Thanur and others. *vs.* Dhunjeebhoy Kermally and others.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, the 23rd September 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*23rd September.*

(BEFORE J. F. HOLE, ESQ.)

Cooverjee Premjee vs. Joona Nacoda of the Cotia "Pudaruth."

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 200, being the value of a bale of cotton (a portion of twenty-five bales), short delivered by defendant from the Cotia *Pudaruth*.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hormusjee, for the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee said that the missing bale was found on the evening of Tuesday last, and asked the court to strike off the cause, with an order to the defendant to pay the costs of the day. Mr. Hormusjee contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to the costs, as his client had delivered the whole of the twenty-five bales to Nursing Megjee the plaintiff's muccadum. The suit was vexatiously brought against the defendant. The bale was kept by the muccadum with the intention of defrauding his master who was not in Bombay for some days, but came down here on Tuesday last, and set an enquiry on foot as to the missing bale, and the muccadum Nursing acknowledged in his presence that it was kept by him.

Nursing Megjee sworn, stated,—He was the muccadum of the plaintiff. He did go on board the *Pudaruth* to take delivery of the cotton bales belonging to his master. Did not count the number of bales, but the Nacoda told him that they were twenty-five in number. After the bales being brought on shore, witness found one bale missing. The bales of the plaintiff and one Nanjee were placed in one heap. The bales were consigned to Hunsraj Damjee. Witness found the missing bale on the morning of Tuesday last.

The Nacoda stated on oath that he delivered all the bales to the plaintiff's man.

His Honor said that from the evidence of the Nacoda it appeared that he did deliver the twenty-five bales to the plaintiff's man, and the mistake had arisen on account of the negligence of the muccadum, and therefore the plaintiff was not justified in bringing the action. The plaintiff should pay the costs. Verdict for defendant.

Dola Bheewa and *Khooma Lukha trading under the name of Dola Bheewa* vs. *Dhondoobhoy Emambhoy.*

Mr. Shewshunker for the plaintiffs.

The defendant appeared in person.

Dola Bheewa stated.—He kept a bangle shop. He had an account with the defendant. About the close of the last year Rs. 134 was the balance struck against him. The account was made in presence of the defendant, witness obtained his signature in the book in the presence of Ludha Tricum. Seven rupees were paid on account of the balance.

Several witnesses were examined for the plaintiff who materially corroborated his statement.

The defendant denied having any transaction with the plaintiffs, whose witnesses had a grudge enmity against him, and they instigated the plaintiff to bring this action against him.

His Honor in delivering Judgment said that the evidence was all against the defendant. A verdict was accordingly given in favor of the plaintiffs for Rs. 127-2-6. The item for interest was not allowed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

17th September 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ERSKINE, MR. JUSTICE NEWTON, AND MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

MURDER.—*Hummunta alias* Sunjoo Krishna was tried in August last for murder, before Mr. Arthur St. John Richardson, Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, who recorded the following finding on the evidence.

The accused in his defence has denied that he committed the murder or that the evidence does convict him of the murder. The evidence most difficult to be rebutted is that which establishes the fact that on the night of 19th June, there were in the house in which the body of Krishna the wife of the accused, was seen by the police two women and a boy, and one man, the accused. The boy explains how he ran away from fright occasioned by what he saw, namely, his step-mother Krishna's body wounded and that both Krishna and Gunga were wounded,—the former remaining lying by the door of the house and the latter was removed in a cloth to the hospital, where other evidence shows the accused also was conveyed suffering from a wound in his throat. The policeman examined by this Court has proved that on information received from the beggar Alaya he went, as the hour of midnight was sounding, to the house of the accused Sunjoo, and saw the mother of the deceased woman and the son of the accused outside the door. The door having been closed by a chain or ring from the outside. On entering the house he saw the woman Krishna dead and certain wounds on her person, sufficient from their position and nature to occasion (*prima facie*) instant death, and in an inner room he saw the accused Sunjoo lying on his back on a mattrass, his throat cut over the wind-pipe, and two knives stained with blood lying beside him. The witness Alaya who gave the police the first information, informed the Court that hearing the deceased Krishna and the witness Gunga scream, he left his own house, which adjoins that of the accused, and saw the accused and the boy Rama inside the house, and the old woman Gunga come outside the house wounded in the front of her body and on the left arm. The woman Krishna was lying dead inside the house and the accused lying also inside the house wounded. The eye—witness Gunga admitted that she had a quarrel with the accused about meals before he ate, that she and her daughter did not eat, that some words were exchanged about the health of the deceased Krishna, who eventually slept by her mother in a outer chamber, while the accused and the boy Rama slept in an inner part of the room. Suddenly the deceased cried "mother I am a dead woman," and the accused was dragging the deceased about, but did not speak, and the witness after endeavouring to rescue her daughter opened the door, left the house, and fell senseless outside. There is no evidence to show grave and sudden provocation and no evidence to show that any other person than the accused caused the death of Krishna, and therefore the Court holds that the evidence recorded does convict the said Sungoo of murder. The opinion of Assessor Tarachund Anundram is that, "it does not appear from the evidence that the accused did commit the murder but let it be as the court wishes!" He was then informed that his own opinion and not what he believed the wishes of the Court to be, must be recorded. He then observes that he is rather deaf, and he was informed that he should have made that observation during the trial, but that if he wished, the whole evidence could be read over to him, but some opinion must be given. After this with the utmost reluctance he said, "Sir it is proved." The opinion of Assessor Krishna Ayah is that it is proved by the statement of the accused, and by the evidence which shews there was no other male person in the house, that Sunjoo did murder his wife Krishna. The Court not concurring with the opinion of the Assessor Tarachund, which he first gave and under the impression that the second opinion was not freely given, rejects his opinion as unworthy of consideration, and concurring with the opinion of the Assessor Krishna finds that Hunmunta is guilty of the offence of murder, and therefore the Court directs that Hunmunta do suffer the punishment of death, agreeably to the provisions of Section 302 of Act XLV. of 1860. This sentence and conviction are subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court.

Resolution of the High Court.—The Court considers that the circumstances of this case justify a mitigation of the sentence of death which had been recorded. They do not therefore confirm the sentence, but sentence the prisoner to be transported for life.

THE POONA DUFTUR.

From W. HART, ESQ.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.
To E. I. HOWARD, ESQ.,
Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Poona, 8th Sept., 1863.

SIR,—You are perhaps aware that Government have, at a very large expense, done their best to have placed in security, and arranged so as to be available for reference, all the public accounts, Registers, and other Records of the late Government, which could be of any possible use in affording information relating to the history of the districts included in the Mahratta empire and its offshoots, whether as regards military operations, civil administration, the tenures of estates, the condition and customs of the people, the statistics of trade, or, in short, any subjects of either general or particular interest connected with the state of the country under preceding Governments.

2. In arranging the enormous masses of Records which contain information likely to be of use to the administrators of the country, to the historian, the statistician, or the antiquarian, large numbers of papers utterly useless for any purpose of record have been set aside, and as the room occupied by these papers, which are simply rubbish, is required for the accommodation of the Records, so as to make them accessible as such, and preserve them from injury by dust, vermin, &c, the officers in charge of the Duftur Department have been for years past anxious to get rid of them; though the inconvenience which they have all along caused has been of late more felt, owing to the Records lately in charge of the Inam Commission in the Southern Mahratha Country having now to find accommodation in the Poona Duftur premises.

3. Government at first desired that the utterly useless papers should be destroyed by burning; but on its being found that old paper was in demand by papermakers, the price given by whom would go a little way towards reimbursing government for the cost of arranging the Records, the officer in charge of the Duftur adopted the course of selling the useless papers; after having them reduced to pulp, lest the dispersion of any written papers from such a source as the Poona Duftur Office should open a way for falsehood and fraud.

4. Last year an article appeared in the *Indu Prakash* which contained an innuendo that papers which might be of possible use in illustrating the history, customs, &c., of the country, were being destroyed among those said to be useless; and, finding that government would be inclined to discontinue the sale of the useless papers, I requested the officer in charge of the Poona Duftur to put a stop to it; but as, since then the Southern Maharatta Records have been brought to Poona, and it has become necessary to vacate the premises in the Shunwar Palace, formerly used by the Inam Commission, it has become absolutely indispensable to the safety—to say nothing of the convenient accommodation—of these valuable Records, to displace the useless papers from the rooms which they have hitherto encumbered; and they have therefore been lodged in those parts of the Duftur Warra which are least suited for the accomodation of useful papers.

5. This necessary measure, which appears to have been intentionally misrepresented to the purveyors of English editorials for the *Indu Prakash*, has now been made the ground of another English article of mischievous tendency, in the course of which much assertion, widely at variance with the truth, and in doing so imputes base and dishonest conduct to the officers whose wish as well as duty it has been to forward the laudable desire of government that no trouble shall be spared in keeping as safe and perfect as possible the archives of the country. The writer of this factious article, however, makes a suggestion in which your department, as concerned, and which, if you approve of it, I shall be very happy to adopt; which is that you should relieve the officer in charge of the Poona Records of the custody of the papers which have been discarded by him as useless, but which the newspaper writer anticipates would be found in other hands a rich mine of interesting information. If you will do so, I shall be very glad to have them all made over to you, and should you desire to send any of your native subordinates on whose intelligence and judgment you can rely, to ascertain the nature of the supposed "Records," he shall not only have access to them, and full opportunities of examining them, but (if you will permit me to offer it) a reward of Rs. 200, if he can discover that papers of any class, the destruction of which would be a matter of reasonable regret, or in any way disadvantageous to the community or to individuals, have been placed among the papers condemned as useless. It is but fair, however, in making this offer to inform you that the whole of the bundles of rejected papers to which the Newspaper refers, have already been three times examined throughout, by separate sets of Carcoons employed to check each others' work; and that the result has been more than once tested by endeavours to discover among the bundles of useless papers any useful document erroneously placed there.—I have, &c.,

W. HART, Revenue Commissioner S. D.

(True Copy.)

W. HART, Revenue Commissioner S. D.

—*Poona Observer, Sept. 22.*

PRECIS OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

WITNESSES EXAMINED, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

Dr. James Bird, late Physician-General, Bombay Army; served 29 years in India.

Mr. John Bishop, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.; London.

Colonel G. Campbell, served 5 years in Bengal.

Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B., Member of the Council of India; 34 years in Bengal.

Dr. McCosh, M.D., Staff Surgeon; 25 years service in India.

Major-General F. C. Cotton, Madras Engineers.

Dr. Dempster, Inspector-General of Hospitals (Evidence in writing).

Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B, Member of the Council of India; 30 years in the country.

Dr. Eatwell, Principal Calcutta Medical College, ("Observations.")

Mr. Walter Elliot, late Commissioner Northern Circars and Member Madras Council; 39 years in India.

Dr. Hugh Falconer, M.D.; 25 years in India.

Dr. Wm. Farr, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L.; London.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Gall, 14th Light Dragoons; 20 years in India.

Major-General Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers.

Mr. Alexander Grant, Surgeon Major; 20 years in India; formerly personal Surgeon to Lord Dalhousie.

Colonel E. H. Greathed, C.B.; 11 years in India; chiefly Bombay.

Dr. A. H. Hassall, M.D., Professional Analyst; London.

Mr. E. W. Hughes, C.E.; London.

Mr. Julius Jeffreys, F.R.S., late Staff Surgeon, Bengal Army; 12 years service.

Dr. H. H. Jones, M.D., late 77th Regiment; 4 years in Western Australia.

Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., Member of the Council of India; late Governor of the Punjab.

Dr. McLennan, F.R.C.P., late Physician-General Bombay Army; 31 years in India.

Dr. Letheby, M.D., Officer of Health, City of London.

Mr. T. Loergmore, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; late Sanitary Officer at Calcutta.

Dr. W. C. Maclean, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; 22 years in Madras.

Sir Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S., Physician to the Council of India; served 22 years in Bengal.

Mr. Robert Montgomery Martin; served in India and China.

Captain W. S. Moorsom, C.E., late 52nd Regiment, and Queen's Commissioner in Ceylon.

Dr. F. J. Mount, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army; 21 years in India.

Captain J. E. T. Nicolls, Madras Engineers; near 20 years in India, Bengal and Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ouchterlony, Madras Engineers, ("Remarks.")

Dr. David Field Rennie, M.D., Staff Surgeon; served 6 years in Western Australia; also in China.

Mr. J. S. Roe, Surveyor General, Western Australia; 31 years in the Colony.

Brigadier-General D. Russell, C.B.; 16 years in India, chiefly Madras.

Mr. D. Siebe, C.E., London.

Dr. R. Angus Smith, F.R.S., Professional Chemist; Manchester.

Dr. Colvin Smith, M.D.; served about 7 years in Madras, Bengal, and Burmah.

Mr. A. Stewart, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; 17 years in India, Bengal, and Bombay.

Dr. Duncan Stewart, M.D. (Warley Depot); 30 years in India.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Stirling, K.C.B., late Governor of Western Australia.

Dr. J. Sutherland, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, London.

Colonel Wm. Swatman (since deceased); about 30 years in India.

Colonel Thompson, C.B., Commissary General, Bengal (since deceased); 34 years in India.

Dr. R. D. Thompson, M.D., F.R.S., Officer of Health, Marylebone; formerly served in India and China.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B.; late Governor of Madras.

Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, K.C.B., Army Statistical Department.

Serjeant-Major Walker, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment; 20 years in India.

Dr. G. C. Wallich, Bengal Army retired; 17 years in Bengal.

I.—SANITARY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY STATIONS IN INDIA.

SIR RANALD MARTIN,—describes the stations as selected without care, comprising every variety of climate, often unhealthy, under malarious influences, damp, ill drained, and some of them subject to floodings. The Majority of old stations have been selected by generals of division, presumptively on strategic grounds, but often by chance.

Colonel SWATMAN,—considered the stations generally were selected with a view to military arrangements. They vary much as to healthiness. Agra, which was formerly healthy, was now the contrary; it was damp from water laying about during the rains. Dacca, occupied by natives, was unhealthy. Meanmeer was more healthy, being removed from a dirty city; it has also been drained. At Peshawur the troops suffered it was thought from irrigation. Surface cleansing and removal of nuisances is attended to now as a general practice. The regimental bazaars are in the rear of the cantonments, and looked after by the quartermaster, but there are no special regulations regarding their cleanliness. The selection of a new station would usually be left to the quartermaster-general, with an engineer and a medical officer.

Mr. A. STEWART,—describes Cawnpore as tolerably healthy during three or four cold months of the year, but very severe at other times. It was very unhealthy from 1841 to 1845. The soil is sandy, hot winds prevail, and the temperature is very high. It lies flat about a quarter of a mile from the Ganges, and liable to be annually over-flowed to a great extent on one side, when, being generally ill-drained, the water is apt to lodge a good deal. There is much irrigation at some distance from the cantonments, which are at some distance from the native town. The sanitary arrangements were extremely imperfect. There is much broken ground,—ravines, in the neighbourhood, usually in a filthy state, and the river during the rains rises to four times its ordinary width on the side opposite the cantonment. The subsoil is red sand mixed with clay. Water disappears rapidly from the surface. The latrines (open cesspits) were sometimes exceedingly offensive; the soil was removed by carts at night. There is a plentiful supply of good water from wells. Meerut is more healthy than Cawnpore, more favourable for drainage though flat, and in a much better climate; as stations go, one of the best in India. Umballa is a good station, soil light, sandy, with clay, partially drained, but rather flat; it is liable to inundations, from which the troops suffer. On one occasion an overflow of this kind was followed by much cholera and fever. Kirkee, with all its disadvantages, is the healthiest station he ever occupied; the natural drainage is favourable; soil partly black; 1,855 feet above the sea. Of late years there has been more attention paid to surface cleansing in the cantonments than formerly; still, in addition to the latrines, there is a good deal of offensiveness. There are certain regulations, but they are not always carried out. Commanding officers cannot act where expense is involved. Thinks a sanitary officer, with *authority to act*, would be very useful. General sanitary arrangements, levelling of the ground, sewerage, &c., are required at all the stations.

Lieuterant-Colonel GALL,—considers Kirkee a comparatively healthy station; it is a small station, having generally one regiment of cavalry only. There might be two if the barracks were good. They are very bad now. Water is scarce, so that wells must be dug, which would be expensive; the soil is rocky; the river is at some distance for drinking water. Kirkee is well drained. At Meerut the ground is against the engineer, so that the drains have to be swept down and nuisances exist. Sawnee was the least healthy station he had occupied.

Captain J. E. T. NICOLLS,—states that stations in Northern India are uniformly flat, with slight undulations. Dinapore is surrounded with water during the rains, and Futtypore has a few marshes about it. Irrigation is used, sufficient for the crops only, from wells, and the water dries up quickly. There is every facility for surface drainage, but none for sewerage, there not being fall enough. Ordure, &c. is daily removed by hand and buried, and the latrines are arranged accordingly, and all nuisance avoided. Cesspits are the exception except at one time at Dinapore, and from which some of the wells became polluted. New sites are reported on by a commitee of military, medical, and civil officers to the Commander-in-Chief, and are approved as a rule by the Governor General. This practice has obtained two or three years only; formerly mere temporary stations probably grew into permanent ones without inquiry, and this may apply to the bulk of those stations now in use. Now, when there is a neighbourhood of hills which could be occupied instead A new station is regularly laid out, so as to secure ample ventilation.

Dr. MCLENNAN,—decribes the climate of Poona and Malligaum as tolerably healthy. Bombay is unhealthy; the average temperature about 80°, and the yearly rain-fall 70 or 80 inches. The town is entirely without drainage, and there is a ditch round Fort George. Nuisances abound by improper disposal of the dead, cess-pools, foul dung heaps, and salt marshes on the neighbouring island of Salsette. There is occasional flooding which is probably beneficial. The surface filth is most disgusting especially on the beach, and this is aggravated by the daily washing over of the tide. Does not think any improvement could be made in the existing regulations for selection of sites.

Dr. LEVIN, Surat,—considers that St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, would be a healthy station under proper conditions. Rangoon was unhealthy during the war. Secunderabad was healthy when he was there. Kurnool is hot and unhealthy for Europeans, and Jubbepore is very malarious; there is an immense marsh close to which the barracks are built, causing much sickness; the neighbouring country being healthy, it might be easily drained. Rangoon was also marshy, and Prome too, which was abandoned from its unhealthiness. Impurities are removed daily at all stations under the police. Much better sites were to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of those at present occupied at many stations.

Major-General GOODWYN,—describes Kurnal as flat, the canal being close to the cantonments, with no other facilities for drainage. Neemuch was well adapted far drainage in an undulating country, and the station high and dry. The Cawnpoor barracks are on the lowest ground incapable of drainage. The drainage from the bazaar in the rear passes through the barrack lines. Cawnpoor might be well drained; there are numerous excavations, receptacles for stagnant water and filth. At Calcutta it was difficult to drain Fort William properly. Berhampoor was in a low marshy position. The selection of sites rested with the civil authorities. There is no flushing of drains and no outfalls are provided; it takes its natural course a short distance from the buildings.

Major-General F. C. COTTON,—has inspected all the stations in Madras. Jackatalla is in a fine open country well supplied with water, and in a good position. Irrigation, by which the country is kept flooded the greater part of the year and dry the rest, is carried out largely in Southern India without any ill effect. Excessive and continued heat, like cold, seems to make countries more safe from malaria and fever. Hong Kong, which is very dangerous, is temperate compared with Madras. Had 20,000 natives and 40 Europeans employed on irrigation works at Godavery; the exposure did little or no harm to the temperate. Men are better employed in the air than confined in buildings. Bangalore is a good healthy station. These high stations have great facilities for drainage and removal of impurities. Does not think Dr. Heyne's opinion now prevails that the laterite formation is usually associated with fever; he must have written 30 years ago. A careful investigation into the sources of fever would be highly valuable. It prevails at all levels up to 4,000 feet. Cholera cannot be connected with particular sites.

Mr. LOONGMORE,—describes the stations in Lower Bengal as situated on low ground having no elevation near. Calcutta is unhealthy from its flatness and imperfect drainge. The ventilation is obstructed within the fortifications, near which the river is also densely crowded with shipping, and from the habits of the natives, the chief part of the city inhabited by them is extremely pestilential. Improvements were in progress for flushing drains and getting rid of ordure thrown into the river, but Fort William will be always unhealthy for troops. Dead bodies often get entangled among the crowded shipping. They are thrown in the river, the people being too poor to purchase fuel to burn them, for which Government should provide wood. Barrackpore is very superior in all sanitary respects to Calcutta. Dinapore has always been unhealthy; there is a nullah which receives all kinds of filth, and into which the river Soane periodically overflows; it is a bad station.

Dr. MACLEAN,—considers that many of the stations of Madras were occupied without regard to sanitary considerations then never thought of, but merely by accident because the troops happened first to encamp there. Attention is now paid to the selection of proper sites, but the rule is sometimes forgotten. Mentions an instance when he was placed on a committee and asked to sign a report in favour of a site without having been summoned. It turned out bad and was condemned. Pondicherry is not crowded and is better drained than Madras, and the water better; it is consequently more healthy. The soil in the Nizam's country is granitic, and where granite is in a state of decay places are unhealthy; also when the ground is broken up for the first time. The application of water is beneficial. Sir Patrick Grant has urged the abandonment of the cantonment at Secunderabad.

Dr. MCCOSH,—describes Prome as particularly unhealthy; it is shut out from the prevailing winds, and inundated during the rains; selected without reference to sanitary considerations, being an important town of Burmah. There is a range of hills about 50 miles distant. The Irrawaddy is navigable at all seasons to and above Prome. Rangoon is liable to tidal inundation, but is a healthy station for the tropics, much better than Calcutta; so is Pegu generally compared with Bengal. There are no hills within 100 miles of Rangoon. The whole country is annually flooded, and when the river falls stagnant pools are left to evaporate between the nullahs; draninage to carry off the water rapidly might be easily effected.

Sir JOHN LAWRENCE,—considers that some sites for cantonments have been extremely well selected, others badly. Drainage has not been cared for as it ought, but this has improved considerably of late, and much attention has been paid to latrines, &c. Improvements might be made in the cities, as Delhi and Lahore; but epidemics often appear in the cantonments some miles off, before the towns. The whole country round these old cities is rotten and decayed, so that it is difficult to find healthy sites within several miles. Great care is necessary in the selection; objections are not always obvious at first sight. The favourable character or otherwise much depends on the committee selected to report. The members should be specially qualified and appointed by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, upon the recommendation of the Principal Medical Inspector, the General of Division, and the Governor of the Province. The best men should be brought from any distance, if necessary; not choosing persons because they happen to be on the spot. Everything should be done to secure the best sites, and those which are proved unhealthy should be abandoned. Many of the present cantonments have arisen out of old standing camps. Trees for shade, &c. are advantages; it is underwood* that is unhealthy.

Col. GREATHED,—states that there are establishments for surface cleansing and removal of refuse under the Brigadier at all stations; there are under him the Engineer, Bazaar Superintendent, and Quartermaster of the week, who makes his report. The refuse is often burned; and there is no annoyance from the bazaars, latrines, stables, or slaughter-houses; only from the barrack urinaries. There are very good regulations.

Dr. BIRD,—describes Bombay and Colaba as undrained, warm, damp, and unhealthy during eight mounths in the year; Poona and Kirkee are comparatively dry and temperate; Poona is one of the healthiest localities in India. Belgaum is less favourable, there are ravines and broken ground about the cantonments. Kaira, which was abandoned, is an instance of a bad selection of site in the midst of swamps and broken ravines; the mortality was very great, though the buildings were altogether superior.

Sir P. CAUTLEY,—states that the drainage of the stations in Bengal was generally defective, but latterly great alterations were being made. At Cawnpore the work has been done in detached bits without a comprehensive plan; had it been otherwise, it would doubtless have been effectual. The natives build their huts with mud dug at the spot, leaving the holes open; so that in constructing the canal through the Cawnbazaar ponds full of black filth were found; there is also a total absence of ventilation; thinks that if such places as Cawnpore, Delhi, and Kurnal were systemically drained there would be comparatively little disease. The foul ravines, want of drainage, and the filth in the bazaar, would account for the frightful mortality existing at Cawnpore. These things might be remedied at a moderate cost, by which the health both of Europeans and natives would be considerably improved. Mentions Shamli in the Doab as an instance of what might be done. This was a large town, always inundated in the wet season, and very unhealthy, the only channel for the water being a small tortuous nullah. A straight ditch was cut into the river, and there has never been a collection of water since. Colonel Baird Smith recommended a similar process at Meerut; and Major Wilberforce Greathed succeeded in draining the interior of Delhi by under drains into the Jumna. This was not drainage in the usual sense of the word, from Calcutta upwards; open drains cheaply constructed are the best for the purpose. The unhealthiness of the cantonment at Delhi probably arose from its proximity to a nullah from an extensive jheel; had the natives been listened to in reference to this, to them notorious jheel, the cantonment would not have been placed there. Delhi itself is one of the healthiest places in Bengal. Irrigation is not injurious, except when caused by overflooding and letting the water lie about in holes, which produces malaria, causing intermittant fever, and spleen; this might be remedied by drainage combined with the irrigation and levelling the ground in the neighbourhood of towns.

Mr. A. GRANT,—states that the conservancy and sanitary arrangements of the hill stations, are often extremely defective though formerly they were much worse. Believes the prevalence of diarrhœa is chiefly attributed to these causes rather than to cold or damp.

Dr. R. D. THOMPSON,—considers the mode of disposing of the sewage at Bombay very objectionable, it passes into the sea, and is very offensive; the burial grounds are also very bad.

Colonel DURAND,—thinks the question of stations of great importance; no doubt sanitary improvement may always be going on, and the mortality might be reduced; it is a question of expense. Stations have been moved with the extension of the frontier, but everything was done in Northern India by the aid of committees, &c. to select the best sites available.

Sir C. TREVELYAN,—states that great care is now taken in the selection of sites; nothing could be better than the site in the Neilgherries, where the climate is like the South of France. Madras being flat is not well drained, but the river contains excellent fish; it is dammed up, and periodically scoured by the rains. Formerly the sewers discharged their contents over the dry banks, but gutters having been cut in the sand they now are emptied in in deep water, until carried out to sea by the floods. Madras is, perhaps, the second city in the Queen's dominions, and probably contains a million inhabitants, but there is no census, which it is desirable should be taken. The drainage is very bad, there being no means of flushing the sewers from want of water. He had initiated a plan for a municipal council, who should be empowered to raise funds and to carry out improvements of this nature, which he hoped would be established. Attention to these matters is the more important, inasmuch as the health of the troops must be affected by the local conditions, and health of the population by whom they are surrounded.

Dr. HUGH FALCONER.—states that the mean level of the country about Calcutta is hardly above the highest tides, so that any kind of drainage is exceedingly difficult; the practice is to dig large tanks to catch the water; and the sites for buildings are raised with the soil dug out for the tanks. The conditions of drainage and surface differ materially, according to position and elevation, which greatly affects health; the deltas of large rivers being always the most unhealthy. The organic matter which is washed down from the higher levels there undergoes decay. Next to temperature, moisture most affects the health of Europeans in India; the drier the climate, concurrently with diminution of temperature, the more healthy. The southern side of the Himalays mountains is often clothed with rain (in some places it has been estimated as high as 500 inches during the year), whilst the northern side is perfectly dry and sterile. The Terrari, covered with forest, swamps, and jungle, is most deadly during the rains, from vegetable decomposition poisoning the air, affecting not man only, but often domestic animals. That part between the Indus and the Sutlej, which is now cultivated, drained, and dry, is healthy. Is not aware that rocks in the abstract have anything to do with sanitary conditions. It is where these are ground down into mud, forming soil, that the difference of condition comes into play. Had been led, from observation at Burmah and Singapore, rather to regard ferruginous soils as salubrious. Considers excess of heat and excess of moisture among the irremovable causes of disease in India.

Dr. SUTHERLAND,—observes that, according to the returns, the records of meteorological facts are very imperfect, so that the elements of local climate are often little known. Except the surface cleansing of cantonments, little attention has been paid to sanitary improvement, there being no proper drainage, and even the surface drainage is bad. The privies and urinals are offensive, which always indicates danger. The removal of excreta should take place at least twice a day but the system admits of great improvement. Roofguttering is generally deficient and the cook-houses and ablution-rooms are drained into cesspits, by which means the subsoil is kept damp. The bazaars, often close to the cantonments, as at Bangalore, are filthy, undrained except at the surface, and supplied with tank-water full of impurities; the houses overcrowded and ill-ventilated. The towns are under even worse conditions, containing all the elements which even in more temperate climates would predispose every kind of fatal epidemic. No native population should be allowed within a certain distance from a military station; they should be to leeward, and plans should be laid down for streets, drainage, &c., before a bazaar is allowed to grow up. A porous soil, if undrained, speedily becomes saturated with decaying organic matter. By avoiding every removable cause of malaria, persons will be better able to withstand such as may be irremovable.

Dr. WALLICH,—considers that sites should be selected on high grounds where there are trees, which, without underwood, are beneficial. Stations are generally chosen from a military view, and the medical officer is little consulted; sanitary considerations not having been much thought of.

Dr. DEMPSTER,—considers that sanitary arrangements must still be of first importance in the plains, where the great majority of deaths arise from diseases of undobted malarious origin. Thinks that in the immediate neighbourhood of the notoriously unhealthy stations of Cawnpore, Kurnal, Dinapore, Delhi, Ghazeepore, &c., healthy localities exist; refers to evidence procured by the Canal Sanitary Committee on this point. At Peshawur he was one of the committee for selecting the site for a new cantonment, who had presented a note on the necessity of prohibiting irrigation within one mile at least of the site, two miles being a more prudent distance in such a stiff, clayey soil, which should be thoroughly drained, of which the natural fall of the country admits. Has never since visited the place, therefore cannot say if the recommendations, with respect to irrigation, &c., were attended to, believes that barracks have been erected on the original site, probably for military reasons. The prevailing diseases are colds, bowel complains, and intermittent fevers in July, August, and September; but the mortality is unusually small. Much rain or westerly winds during these hot months produce unhealthiness. All the ordinary fruits and water are wholesome, though the native population are prejudiced against waterdrinking. About eight miles to the east of Peshawur, there is a fine open dry plain, and the soil is light and permeable, with large admixture of sand (about Kassim and Jubba) affording an eligible site for location of Europeans. Loodiana is now abandoned as a station. It was remarkably healthy at the commencement of his residence there, and very much the feverse afterwards, which was accounted for by a stoppage of the natural drainage of the place, and its consequent inundation during following very wet seasons, producing malaria and virulent fever, from which the troops almost universally suffered, and it happened that those who occupied the ben barracks from being nearer the malarious influence suffered more than others worse accommodated at a greater distance. The officers were nearest of all, and were affected longest. Meerut (from 1850 to 1854) has long proved one of the most healthy stations, at which sick from Loodiana and Lahore quickly regained strength. No river or low moist land in the vicinity. An open plain 10 miles from the Ganges. Loose pervious soil of humus clay and sand. Good water from 11 to 24 feet of surface in dry season. Copious periodical rains. European fruits and vegetables abound. The general drainage is good; some defective portions were being regularly drained in 1854. The drains, however, were open (the expense of covering being thought to great), and highly offensive in hot weather, though time was used every 24 hours. Recommends the practice of digging trenches behind the camp for native resort, to be periodically filled up. Cawnpore is notorious as one of the most unhealthy stations, nearly seven miles along the edge of a high bank, overlooking a very wide portion of the Ganges, nine-tenths of the channel being dry, except during the rains; the bank is chiefly clay, and is traversed by deep ravines. When the mutiny broke out large new barracks were being erected on a site which had been selected in the dry season, without inquiry, and which he found after the rains in 1856 to be a concealed marsh, covered with rank grass, and ankle-deep with water. Men placed on a similar site were more unhealthy than others occupying bad barracks close to the filthy city. The heat, soil, difficulty of drainage, and proximity of the Ganges, combined to render Cawnpore unfit for location of Europeans. Lucknow has several square miles of land immediately to the north well suited for barracks; it was found dry and free from swamp during the wet season. Natural drainage good; at a safe distance from the Goomtee and from the city. Found from inquiries that the inhabitants of this district were generally healthy; that being within two days of Cawnpore by rail, it may be found desirable to remove the force now kept there to Lucknow. At Delhi the troops had been removed from the city, where they were healthy, to cantonments on the edge of low irrigated land, which proved so pestilential that the ground was abandoned. On inquiry he found that 90 per cent. of the natives in that locality were afflicted with spleen disease. These observations were afterwards confirmed by Dr. Paton. Believes that a comparatively safe position may be found some miles south of Delhi. Dinapore is situated on the Ganges, much like Cawnpore. The soil, a rich mould, subject to constant overflow during the rains; irremediably vicious as a European station. Fever and dysentery are generally prevalent in autumn, and cholera nearly every year. The climate here is neither so hot nor so cold as in the upper provinces. Almorah, the capital of the hill district of Kumaon, is about 40 miles in the interior from the foot of the hills, stands 4,500 feet above the sea. Seasons similar to Landour; climate generally agreeable; slight diarrhœa prevalent on first residence attributed to the water). Local weather from Calcutta is endemic in the neighbouring valleys. Simla is also 40 miles in the interior of the hills; elevation, soil, and climate similar to Landour, heavily timbered, much grass and underwood. On some occasions low typhoid fever

as to drag after them in so mad a scheme as a European war the sane portion of the community.

That there is a sane part of the American community no man has less reason to doubt than myself; for most of the men I fall in with, especially in these New England districts, belong to that moderate, Conservative set, whose "heart is not changed, although fortune led them or their fathers or fore-fathers to change sky and climate." With the best class of Americans no anti-English feeling can at any time strike very deep root. The tone of European opinion against their institutions and Government greatly wounds them—wounds them all the more deeply as most of those strictures are not easily refuted. The Affair of the Trent and the warning off of American men-of-war from the ports of the United Kingdom upon a 48 hours' notice have roused considerable ill-feeling. The Americans find it unnatural that John Bull should grudge the growth and prosperity of his Transatlantic brother: but they would not pick a quarrel with the fine old gentleman, nevertheless. I must say, for truth's sake, I do not find seriously hostile feelings against England among any of the people I see and hear. Only this class of well-thinking, respectable Americans, strong and influential as they might be by their position are so far from having the upperhand at this crises. The "politicians" and the "shoddy" gentlemen are swaying the community. America no longer obeys the "sense and worth" of the country. Had the best men kept their places, they would never have been dragged into this miserable civil war. Before the outbreak, where had the Southerners stancher friends, or more ardent admirers, than among the worthiest classes of New Englanders? The partiality of the well-to-do Yankee for the large tall Mississippian or stopping Carolinian amounted almost to idolatry. Among the students of Harvard University, at the military or naval schools, the youngster from Charleston or Savannah, as I can testify, was looked upon as a superior being. Although rather an unclean animal, addicted to smoking, spitting, and swearing, and given to the worst dissipation, he was held up as a pattern of chivalry and gentility, and his descent from cavaliers was favourably contrasted with the plebeian origin of the grandsons of the sturdy Puritans. Here at Newport, at Nahant, at Saratoga, in all the resorts of idleness, as in the busiest cities, Southern families moved in the best circles, feted and made much of, the very spoiled children of American society. If there was an impossible war in the world one would have said it was a civil war between the Northern and Southern States. We had heard the threat of it a hundred times; and as many times the fear of it had been laid aside as chimerical. Indeed, it may be safely said no such war would ever have broken out so long as the sense and worth of the nation had a chance of being heard in the council. But sense and worth shrink from the turmoil of American politics. The best men fall back, and make room for the worst. Under the sway of such men the war with the South has become a possibility, and under favourable circumstances, a war with England and France might also become probable, however remote, a contingency.

JULY 25.

I found Newport in song and dance as I arrived here the other day. The big hotel, Ocean-house, was swarming with fair ladies dressed in the pink of fashion, with all the colours of the wing of a guady butterfly. Wealth and luxury reign supreme among these people. Yet the season is very dull one, up to this time of the year, the first year after the outbreak of the war, in 1861, was also marked by the the same want of social enjoyment. The Americans were at that time stunned by the first blow of their calamity, and the affair of Bull Run had laid the country in sackcloth and ashes. They rallied in the following year, and Newport last summer was more crowded and noisier than usual. The company was none of the best, however. A set of new men came up, contractors, smugglers, and other political blacklegs, men to whom the ill wind of the war has blown all sorts of good, and who fattened on the common sufferings like those Monatti of the Milan pestilence described by Manzoni, who had the care of the dead, and enriched themselves with the goods of the dying. This year these ghouls have not made their appearance, and the best class of citizens, who have found for them the new appellation of "shoddy" gents, are delighted at their riddance of such company. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and the riots at New York, were unnatural enough, keeping a great many of the holiday folk from their darling haunts. For my own part I should be glad to hear that the Americans are in no humour for amusement, but people assure me that I only come too early, and that Newport will be quite full in August and September. There is good reason, indeed, why such places should be sad and desolate. Throughout New England you scarcely enter a door without being aware that you are in the house of mourning. Whatever part the Irish, German, and other hirelings may have borne in this war, I must bear witness that the best classes of Americans have bravely come forth for their country. I know of scarcely a family more than one member of which has not been or is not in the ranks of the army. Many have maimed and crippled I meet on the high road, certainly do not form the most part belong to the immigrant rabble, of which the Northern regiments are said to consist; and even the prescient conscription is now in many splendid instances most promptly and cheerfully complied with by the wealthy people, who could easily purchase exemption, but who prefer to set a good example by the sacrifice of themselves. This justice, I think, I owe to the Americans.

THE COLOURED CONVENTION AT POUGHKEEPSIE

(Times, August 12.)

PURSUANT to a general call addressed to the coloured citizens of State New York, a delegation representing the entire State assembled at Poughkeepsie, at 10 a. m. of July 16, 1863. Having been duly called to order the Convention proceeded to organize by electing the following officers:—The Rev. J. W. C. Pennington of Poughkeepsie, president; N. P. Thompson, Buffalo, and W. C. Marshall, Poughkeepsie, vice presidents; Dr. P. B. Randolph, Utica, secretary; Charles E. Vermont, Poughkeepsie, assistant secretary.

After various speeches had been made, the following manifesto and resolutions were offered by Dr. P. B. Randolph, and, on the motion of the delegate from Binghamton, were unanimously adopted by the Convention:—

MANIFESTO OF THE COLOURED CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

"The war now raging so fiercely over the broad and fertile acres of this the best heritage ever enjoyed by man is not a 'fratricidal conflict,' as many deem it, but, on the contrary, by reason of the momentous issues at stake and involved therein, is one of the most justifiable wars that was ever inaugurated beneath the smiling, radiant dome of all the broad heavens. It is one of the most sacred which the earth has ever groaned under or mankind ever witnessed, for the simple reason that it is a conflict for the sacred rights of man against the myrmidons of hell itself. It is a battle for the rights of self-government, true democracy, just republicanism, and righteous principles, against anarchy, mirable, barbarism human slavery, despotism, and all wrong. On the one side are arrayed the hosts of Belial, backed by wilful traitors, in justice, usurpation, anger, and passion; on the other, in serried ranks, stand honour, human liberty, justice, truth, and honesty. This is not a battle of boys, but a struggle of giants. Let the strife be conquered, and let a dark tear of the accursed will wash the ground for many a long decade of years, and many a beacon-tomb will upreat its head, and many a sod be nurtured by the blood of liberty-loving human beings. The strife now waging is not between North and South;—is not only in behalf of four millions of our enslaved race, but the world has ever known constitute the two halves of the *casus belli*—barbarism and freedom—civilization and slavery; it is a death-struggle between the feudal ages and the 19th century; and every drop of blood shed from Northern veins is a sacrifice on the holy altars of human freedom, and for ever consecrate to the ever-blessed Redeemer of mankind. The impending issues are such that if the representatives of human liberty yield the battle, and retire ingloriously beaten, the age will recede a century, and the hands upon the clock of progress will cease to move across the face of Time. Let the cohorts of freedom be beaten and disgraced, and not only all true lovers of the race will suffer, but every true child and worshipper of the living God will mourn over the desolation.

"This contest is one in which every son and daughter in the land is and of necessity must be interested. It is the bounden duty of us all—all who are not craven cowards—all in whom the warm blood leaps, and all who feel what a terrible thing is human slavery—to up and struggle for God and the right.

"Defeat in this momentous epoch of human history means more than a rout upon the battlefield, inasmuch as such defeat will not only rivet our chains still firmer than of yore, but will for ever seal the doom of the American disgrace, and will be the record of our perpetual disfranchisement, and be the bouleversement of human society, civilization, and democratic republican institutions from progress and health, to anarchy, decay, and final ruin—a ruin utter, total, and complete; for the common sense of mankind cannot fail to see that if the cause of freedom fails now, human advancement will be something read about in books, instead of being a living, ever present fact; and, in the reign of tyranny thence ensuing, the human heart must of necessity become chilled and frozen; art science, and religion must go out, like oiliess lamps; darkness must eclipse the light; the garden of the mind run to waste and weeds; human genius be vagabond, stifled and dumb as of old, and the spirit of misrule will sweep the fair green earth with the besom of destruction, scattering desolation far and wide, and inaugurating such a reign of horror as never yet has been known on earth. Let the cohorts of freedom now yield an inch, and the blood of Jesus will almost have been shed in vain; for in their defeat Christianity itself must suffer, the sacrifice of Calvary prove a failure, the spontaneity of the human soul be chilled and frozen, human genius be stifled, talent be warped, and eloquence be dumb, as in the dead years of the far-off past. Great God! What a spectacle is this 19th century! A million of men arraying themselves in arms against liberty, and in favour of their own degradation!

"'Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.'

"That the movers of this rebellion are mad, utterly insane, no reasonable man can doubt, else whence the horrible blasphemy—not in words, but in bloody deeds, and still more bloody intent, now expressed by millions? Else whence the spirit which has prompted rational men to the suicidal policy of shattering to pieces the fairest fabric of human liberty ever erected on the soil of earth? Else whence the perfect frenzy which sets men on in the face of the age, and before high Heaven, to trail the banner of this proud nation, this hope of the world, this blessed refuge of the oppressed of all lands, in the dust? Aye, truly, the devil is the masterly engineer of this awful work of spoliation, ruin, and disaster, else deluded men would never have dared to hurl an iron rain against the flag of the free as it floated over Sumter's stony ramparts. Lone flag of liberty! whose folds offered a shelter to all, whose limbs have ever felt the eyries of European tyranny. Father of Mercy, what a spectacle! Men in arms battling for what mankind have ever fought against since the world began—tyranny, despotism, and human slavery! The banner whose blazonry is the stars of heaven to fall tattered to the dust before the sulphurous hail of treason's cannonry—a treason, too, more foul and despicable than aught ever before witnessed by His starry eyes, looking down from the deep blue sky.

"Such being the case, and their disease having proved to be incurable by ordinary means—such as reason, justice, patriotism; therefore:—

"1. That more effective remedies ought now to be thoroughly tried, in the shape of warm lead and cold steel, duly administered by 200,000 black doctors, more or less under the direction of Surgeon-General John Charles Fremont, or such other person fit for the office as might be selected.

"2. That we, the coloured citizens of this State, are loyal and true to the Government; that our fortunes rise or fall with it; that we are ready, anxious, and willing to demonstrate that truth and loyalty on the field of battle, or wherever else we can aid in restoring the nation to its integrity and prosperity; that we firmly and confidently rely on the Government for the protection and treatment due to civilized men, and believe we shall receive it.

"3. That in this perilous crisis of our country whoever is not for her is against her, and ought to be attended to in such a manner as to prove that the Government has not yet exhausted all her strength, but has abundant power left, not only to protect its children, but to punish treason and traitors wherever they may be found.

"4. That in the success of the Union arms we, the coloured citizens of the United States behold the first bright unmistakable gleam of hope for ourselves and our kindred the world over. But, on the contrary, with the success of Southern despotism our rising sun will for ever set in a night and gloom that may never know an ending. In it we see the certainty of a still further rivetting of the chains and gyves of slavery on the limbs of us, who, by every law of God and man, ought to be free. With the success of the rebellion will inevitably come to us the loss of all that man holds dear—the perpetual degradation of labour, of our race and order, and of those who shall inherit our places. With the success of that bad cause will come the perpetuation of ignorance among us, and the total disfranchisement of all of us who, in the face of obstacles greater and more formidable than man of any race on earth have ever yet confronted and surmounted, have achieved education, property, and some little consideration in community.

"5. That the twaddle about the 'unconstitutionality of the means' resorted to and depended on to wipe out this rebellion and the rebels is on a par with that of the footpad, who, when worsted by his intended victim, exclaimed, 'Oh! you've kicked in a tender spot, hit below the belt, knocking the wind clean out of me, which you know isn't fair.'

"6. That no man is fit for the liberty who is unwilling or afraid to fight for it, if need be, to the bitter end; and that coloured men, as well as others, have, by nature, certain inalienable rights, among which is that of fighting for the land that gave them birth, for the banner that floats over us, for our wives and little ones, and for the freedom of the generations that shall succeed us.

"7. That we stand in the door of the dawn; that the spirit of liberty is abroad in the land; that her benignant eye is fixed upon the four million blacks of this country, and that her fight is toward them.

"8. That the soldiers of the Union armies are not contending for a party, nor for the spoils of war, but for empire—for universal human right and liberty—to maintain intact the heritage bequeathed to the ages of the men of 76: to make this continent in very truth the same refuge for the oppressed of all lands—in spite of race and creed differences, wealth, poverty, sect, or creed. And, as the nation in this perilous hour of her existence calls for our aid, it is our duty to grandly give it, and that immediately.

"9. That liberty is more than the golden vision of the poet—more than the creed of scholasts and dogmatists—more than the dream of the enthusiast—more than the plaything of tyrants and knaves, and our charter to its possession time has not annulled, force has not abregated usurpation has not falsified, Heaven has not revoked it, earth has not erased, hell has not filched, and if we do our duty the time is not far distant when the world will gladly concede it.

"10. That recent events have demonstrated that men of negro lineage hold the balance of power in this contest, and that we should prove recreant to all that constitutes manhood did we fail instantly to throw our whole weight for the Government, and not alone in words, but by sturdy blows. We should strike, and strike hard with all our might, else in history, not as vassals but as men and heroes, never forgetting that God, as ever strikes for the right, ever helping those most who help themselves. Let us do this, and posterity, reading of our achievements in centuries yet to be shall say, while pointing to the record we shall have left behind us:—

"'These were the great old masters
"'These were the men sublime,
"'Whose distant footsteps echo
"'Down the corridors of time.'

"J. W. C. Pennington, Ploughkeepsie, President.
"P. B. Pandolph, Atica, Secretary."

The Convention also unanimously adopted the following:—

"That this Convention recommend the General Committee of Coloured Legion, New York, through its chairman, to issue this series of resolutions in the form of a manifesto addressed to the coloured people of this and other States, believing that great and permanent good will result therefrom.

"That this Convention recommend the immediate appointment of trusty and able men of colour to canvass the entire State for recruits; that such persons be enabled to call meetings, address and enlist men, such agents to be duly and properly commissioned by the authorities, State or national, so as to win the confidence of the people, and convince them that the inducements held out to them are *bona fide* and real.

"That this Convention appoint a State Central Committee, having power to fill its own vacancies and to appoint sub-committees, whose duty shall be that of enrolling and organizing coloured troops, as set forth in the call of the general committee of the Freedmen Legion.

"That the Central Committee shall have the power to call a State Convention of coloured men whenever it shall be deemed necessary to do so or the exigencies of the case may require.

"That Dr. P. B. Randolph, of Utica, be president of the New York State Central Committee, and that the following named persons be vice-presidents of said central committee:—John Van Pelt, Glen's Falls; J. M. Langston, Syracuse; N. P. Thompson, Buffalo; J. H. Townsend, New York; C. B. Ray, New York; J. N. Gloucester, Brooklyn; William Crocker Binghamton; William Rich, Troy; N. Gibbs. Little Falls; A. Bolin, Poughkeepsie.

"That the journals known as *Principia*, edited by Wm. Goodell, and the *Anglo-African*, edited by Robert Hamilton, both in the city of New York, be and are hereby selected and henceforward recognized as the official organs of the coloured people and their cause in this State.

"All of which was unanimously adopted by the Convention. "J. W. C. PENNINGTON, President.
"P. B. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

"Poughkeepsie, July 16,

"That the Central Committee, through its chairman, be and hereby is duly empowered to appoint persons in each congressional district to superintend the enrolment of the forces they may severally be enabled to collect.

"That agents shall be appointed by the chairman of the Central Committee in each assembly district to superintend the enrolment of troops and report to the chairman of the State Central Committee, and that such sub-committees shall be empowered to adopt such measures be taken to print and circulate throughout the States the manifesto, resolutions, and directions from the Central Committee to the various sub-committees and enrolling agents; and that such sub-committees report as speedily as possible with the chairman of the Central Committee.

"Coloured men all over the State are called upon to enrol themselves at once, and to cause lists of the enrolled to be made out and transmitted forthwith to the chairman of the Central Committee; and coloured women are requested to organize themselves into coloured soldier's aid societies all over the State, reporting at once to J. A. Jackson and C. E. Vermont, Poughkeepsie, who have been appointed chief stewards of this part of the grand and patriotic movement.

"P. B. RANDOLPH."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN ARGYLESHIRE.—A cavern similar to those found in England and on the continent, containing osseous remains of men and of lower animals, has lately been discovered on the property of Mr. John Malcolm, of Poltalloch. By the liberality of that gentleman the cavern has been fully explored, and its contents carefully collected by the Rev. Messrs. Mapleton and Macbride. These contents consist of the remains of men, of other animals, and shells of edible shellfish. The only article of manufacture found in it was a small cell, a flint flake; and the only fossil a species of the scallop shell, or *pecten maximus*—the shell used by the ancient Celts as drinking vessels. The cavern was evidently used as a place of residence, for beneath the cave stuff, or *debris*, were found ashes, bits of charred wood, and bones, a flint pebble for striking fire, and stones, which, from their form and position, seemed to have served for seats. When first discovered, the human remains were supposed to have been those of persons who had fled there for shelter when the adjacent country was laid waste by fire and sword during the heartless raid of Alister M'Coll Citto. The al sense, however, of metal weapons and culinary vessels—both which were of universal use in the days of this scourge of Argyleshire, and which undoubtedly would have been conveyed by the refugees to their place of concealment —and the presence of celtic sea-side shells, seem to disprove this opinion, and to point to a much higher antiquity for its inhabitants. What seems to confirm this opinion is the fact that many of the bones, teeth, and shells are as firmly embedded in a calcareous stalactitic matrix as the fossil remains in the lias and corboniferous limestone. Mr. Macbride is engaged in examining its contents and preparing a report on the subject, which it is to be hoped, will throw additional light on the history of this interesting cavern and of its interest ing occupants.—*Glasgow Herald.*

ADVANTAGES OF COLD WATER.—Dr. J. C. Warren says:—"The effect of cold water as a tonic is well known. The refreshing influence of water applied to the face, neck, hands, and arms, is a matter of general experience. The operation of cold water, applied to the whole body, produces an agreeable and refreshing sensation. This is followed by a glow more or less considerable, depending partly upon the difference between the temperature of the water and that of the body, and partly on the state of the body itself to which the application is made. Immersion of the hand, or any other part of the body, in cold weather in tepid water, is followed by a sense of chilliness, while immersion of the same sort, for a limited time, in iced water, is followed by a sensation of positive heat. Immersion of a part, or the whole of the body in cold water, is followed by a reaction of vigour. This is particularly obvious in hot water. When one, who is exhausted with heat and fatigue, plunges into cold water, or receives the effusion of it over the whole surface of the body, the languid frame is immediately invigorated and prepared for new labours. All those who have been in the habit of using cold water, know that an incipient cotarrhal affection often disappears on its judicious application to the surface of the body. This disease is a congestion of the blood in the vessels of the membrane lining the nostrils, trachea, and lungs, arising, in this instance, from the application of cold air to the surface of the body. When cold water is applied to the skin it produces increased circulation in this part, and the blood is thus diverted from the internal organs. A similar train of occurrences takes place in the germination of many diseases. The effect of the judicious application of cold water to the surface of the body is, therefore, to relieve temporary languor, remove incipient disease, and give permanent tone to the animal system."

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gesnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 6.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes Bombay, Rampart Row.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

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In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREAGHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tin and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers. Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in six cases.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2⅜ and 2½).
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Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
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Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
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MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they continue to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class unexceptionable articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
June 22nd, 1863.

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Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
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WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the new pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Coins Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solstaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Chains, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.
Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.
Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
WATCHES.
Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. Do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie-goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.
FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.
Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.
CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.
Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	On demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 3 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be made.
All Orders or Indents should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at the current rates of Exchange, or for remission in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Managgr) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.
Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boots.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,000,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 5,910,168 (£237,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	1s.	11½d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2·56 cts.		,,
3 Do. Do. ,,	2·53 ,,		,,
On Demand ,,	2·50 ,,		,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. E. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDU